

THE SENTINEL.

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THE DADDY.

The Bondholders' Conspiracy to Demoralize Silver.

BY W. M. STEWART.

CHAPTER II.

The value of a unit of money in any country must depend upon the number of such units in circulation as compared with wealth and population, and not upon the material of which the money is manufactured. The ratio between the wealth and population of most countries is practically a fixed ratio; in other words, the increase or decrease of the population will substantially indicate the increase or decrease of the aggregate wealth of a nation. If, therefore, the ratio of units of money to the numbers of inhabitants of a country remains the same, it will preserve a fixed ratio of money to both wealth and population. A monetary system, therefore, regulated as the number of units in circulation by the number of inhabitants of the country in which such money is circulated, will approximate as nearly as practicable to a perfect system. It matters not what number of units of money per capita exists in any country, provided that the ratio of population to such units is constantly maintained. When that ratio is changed by a diminution of the quantity of money we call it contraction; and when the ratio is disturbed by an advance of money it is called inflation.

Our objection to the demoralization of silver is that it involves violent and continuous contraction. The use of the two metals (as we have already seen) does not furnish a perfect monetary system. It does not altogether avoid the evils of expansion and contraction, but does have a tendency to prevent violent fluctuations in the value of money. Over-production of one metal is generally offset by a failure of production of the other. Although the two metals do not serve the highest ideal purpose of money by furnishing the exact amount necessary to maintain at all times the same relation numerically to population—and thereby afford an invariable rule with which to measure values and adjust contracts—yet they approximate more nearly to such ideal standard than either metal alone could possibly do. It is, therefore, not only dishonest but inexpedient to dispense with the use of either metal until a more certain standard than metallic money by which to measure values and adjust contracts can be devised.

The various excuses put forth by the bondholders for the demoralization of silver are insuring to the understanding of mankind. They say they prefer gold because it is more convenient than silver. They might as well tell us that they prefer platinum because it is more convenient than gold. It is not a question of convenience—it is a question of common honesty. The object of demoralizing silver cannot be concealed by such sham pretences—it is to enhance the value of securities.

The effort to contract the coin of the world for the benefit of the bondholders commenced more than thirty years ago. Exaggerated reports from the gold fields of California and Australia brought forth appeals from Cleveland and other representatives of European bondholders for the demoralization of gold, with the avowed purpose of increasing the value of bonds. Germany and Austria, in 1857, actually demoralized gold in the interest of the bondholders. France favored the demoralization of one of the precious metals, but seemed to think it best to demoralize silver and contract the world's money to a gold standard. After years of discussion the French Monetary Commission of 1869 came to the following conclusion:

"As Governments control the weight and standard of money, they ought, as far as possible, to secure its value. And as it is admitted that the tendency of the metals is to depreciate, this tendency should be arrested by demoralizing one of them."

The only reason assigned by Cleveland, the Monetary Commission of France, and other representatives of the bondholders, for the demoralization of one of the metals was the appreciation of the value of bonds. They did not pretend that the people were to be benefited by the demoralization of either metal, but boldly declared that it would increase the value of bonds, and that such was their purpose.

The discussion in monetary commissions and financial circles as to the propriety of demoralizing one of the precious metals continued from time to time until 1871. About that time exaggerated rumors in regard to the fabulous amount of silver which would be produced from the Comstock obtained circulation. Germany, not having succeeded in obtaining an international agreement to demoralize gold, seized upon these rumors as a pretext and demoralized silver. The United States, by the Acts of 1873 and 1874 (hereinafter noticed), did the same. Sweden and Norway in 1874, followed the bad example of Germany and the United States. France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the same year so limited the coinage of silver as to practically demoralize it. In 1875 Holland closed her mints against the coinage of silver on private account. In the same year Switzerland refused to coin silver. In 1876, the President of the French Republic, under a law authorizing him to do so, suspended the coinage of silver. In the same year Spain closed her mints against depositors of silver. Since that time no European nation has shown the least disposition to demoralize silver. On the contrary, the tendency has been in the other direction.

Country Lyceums.

The country lyceum is sometimes made the subject of ridicule. It is laughed at, and the subjects its members discuss are sometimes abused and not well-treated. But great things have often come from these lyceums or lyceums. Men who have made their first speeches in these lyceums have sometimes made their last in the halls of congress. Writers who have come timidly and tremblingly forward to read their first essays in little country school-rooms have had the world for their stage and its delighted people for their hearers in after years.

Every school district should have a literary society for the long winter evenings. It is a never failing source of enjoyment and good is sure to come from it.

Almost every neighborhood has readers and thinkers who can discuss clearly and intelligently all topics of general interest.

Every neighborhood has an organ and singers, and if the music is not very good and the singing not good at all, a desire may at least be awakened for something better.

A taste for good reading, good music, good stories, good singing and for good in all things has been created in country lyceums.

Ridiculous things may be said and done, but a very wise man once wrote, "He who hath not a dream of folly in his mixture hath pounds of much worse matter in his composition."

The amusing things of life play a most important part in bringing about general happiness and general good. Every man and every woman is better for a hearty laugh once in a while.

A literary society for young people, and particularly for young people living quiet, rural districts should have an element of fun in it; and happily this element is seldom missing in such societies.—Youth's Companion.

The War Not Over in Kentucky.

Mr. J. L. Sigman, of Trenton, Mo., an old ex-Union soldier, was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, a couple of weeks ago, for killing a rebel soldier in that State twenty-four years ago, and was taken back there to be tried. The following account of the case is taken from the Trenton Republican-Star:

In the year 1861 Mr. Sigman was a member of Regiment 14, of the U. S. A., of Kentucky. His home was in Rockcastle county, and thither he went some time during the year on a furlough. The man Higginbottom was a resident of the same neighborhood, and was at home at the same time on a furlough from the Confederate army. Higginbottom frequently made the boast that he would kill a Union soldier before he returned to his army, and one day while going along the road he met a member of the 4th Kentucky, U. S. A. Higginbottom stopped him and drew a revolver or gun of some kind, and told the man to prepare to die. The soldier having no arms, turned and fled. Higginbottom followed the man of three miles, when the latter met Sigman and implored him to save his life. The Confederate came up and aimed his gun at Sigman, but the latter was too quick for him and shot Higginbottom dead. Sigman was immediately arrested and placed under bond, which he continued to give from time to time for a space of three years, appearing regularly at court each term for that length of time, when the case was dismissed. He continued living there at or near the case was dismissed, and then, on account of the lawless state of affairs existing, he resolved to move out of the county. He sold his stock and household effects at public sale, giving thirty days notice thereof, and after setting up his affairs, left there in a wagon on board daylight and in a public manner. He has at no time tried to conceal his whereabouts, and never tried to keep the killing a secret as many citizens of Trenton will testify. Mr. Sigman has lived in Trenton for nine years of being an invidious and honest man. He has not with several reverses of fortune, one of which was the burning of his house and contents, about a year since. He is consequently a poor man, and unable to stand the cost incident to his trial. He was regularly a d honorably discharged from the service, and for never joining the Grand Army of the Republic for the reason that he has been too poor to spare the money. Notwithstanding this fact, the Grand Army members have taken hold of the matter, and at the meeting last night \$25 was voted by the 100 to assist in his defense. Individual members are also out collecting, and no doubt several hundred dollars can be raised right here in Trenton. An appeal should also be made to other Posts throughout the country.

Judge Brewer of the United States circuit court has rendered an important decision affecting the prohibition law in Kansas. John Walcott is proprietor of an extensive brewery at Lawrence. Under various constructions of the law he has been compelled to suspend his business, and now Judge Brewer says in his decision:

All that I hold is, that property within the meaning of that amendment includes both the title and the right to use that. When the right to use in a given way is vested in a citizen it cannot be taken from him for the public good without any compensation beyond any doubt the state can prohibit the defendants from continuing their manufacture of beer, but that he will sue the state for damages resulting from the time that his business has lain idle.—St. Joseph Herald.

If Cockrell is returned to the senate you will have to take a magnifying glass to discover the Democratic majority at the next election in this state. As some impetuous fellow may ask why we make the above statement, we will give the reason, which is this: A large number of the same papers and men who came very near losing the state to the Democratic party at the last election, by whooping for a man of ordinary talent and the favorite of a ring, are now whooping for Mr. Cockrell. We want to see a defeat of our party.—Pa. Mercury, Democra.

Sounds Extraordinary, BUT IT IS TRUE.

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES CAN ONLY BE HAD AT J. B. PAYNE'S, OREGON, MO.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, BOYS' SUITS, HATS AND CAPS.

We are agents for the Celebrated M. D. Wells and Manning & Cushing BOOTS and SHOES

Which take the lead of all others. We have several cases of the former which we are offering at

\$1.90 Cash Pr Pair.

They are a full stock Boot and first class good in every particular.

This is no Sham

CALL AT ONE.

JAS. B. PAYNE, Oregon, Mo.

Owing to my bad health I am now expecting to retire from the store about the first of the year and all persons knowing themselves indebted to me either by note or account are requested to settle the same by January 1st, 1886.

ATTEND OUR GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

Until February 1st we will offer to the trade the RAREST BARGAINS that have ever been offered in Northwest Missouri. Our reasons are that we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our Spring Goods. They must go regardless of prices. Below we give you a few of the many BARGAINS we have to offer. Schuttler Wagons at COST. Barbed Wire, now worth more at wholesale, 4-1-1. Heating Stoves below COST. 1 hole Corn Sheller, with Fan and Feed Table, \$8. 2 hole Keystone Corn Sheller to attach horse-power, \$18.

No. 8 Wash Boilers, Copper Bottom,	\$1.25	10 gallon lard cans	75
Dippers, each,	5 to 10c	Pocket Knives	10c to \$1.50
6-foot Cross-cut Saws, patent handles	\$1.75	Scissors	5 to 75c
Best Buck-saws	70	Tea spoons, per set	10c to \$1.00
Patent Saw-bucks	35	Table spoons, per set	20c to \$3.50
A good spade	75	Best hatchets	60
Half polished steel scoops	65	Hammers	25 to 75c
Meyers' full polished steel scoops	85	Meat cutters	\$1.00 to \$2.00
Keon Kutter axes	75	Meat stefflers	\$1.00
Wash boards	15 to 25c	Curry combs	10 to 25c
Best brooms	25	Ax handles	5 to 25c
Cedar buckets	50	Fancy chamber pails	50c
1 gallon glass coal oil cans	45	Cupboards	25c
3 pint tin cups	\$1.50	Lamps	25c to \$1.25
17 quart dish pans	40	Hanging lamps	\$2.25
14 quart dish pans	35	Milk strainers	10
12 quart dish pans	30	Knives and forks, in sets	50 to 2.50
9 nine-inch pie plates	25	Pitch forks	25 to 75c
4 quart coffee pots	25	Lanterns	50 to 75c
3 quart coffee pots	20	Cake pans	5 to 25c
12 six quart dairy pans	\$1.00	Wash pans	5 to 50c
8 quart flaring tin buckets	35	Carpet tacks, per dozen	35
10 quart flaring tin buckets	40	Copper rivets, per pound	30
12 quart flaring tin buckets	45	Wood bowls	20 to 50c
Octagon teapots	25	Sad irons, per pound	04
5 gallon lard cans	50	Charcoal irons	75
8 gallon lard cans	65	Argus bits	10 to 35c

6 ns Below COST. Job Lot of Locks at COST.

We have not the space to mention the endless variety of goods we have to sell, but we will GUARANTEE to give you more goods for your money than any other house that makes a profit on goods can. Our liberal offer will only last until February 1st, or until our present stock is closed out. Don't fail to come and take advantage of our Grand Slaughter—remember the reduction is on our entire stock. We are now giving you prices on a few goods with the expectation of making it up on something else. We must reduce our stock and have made a wholesale slaughter of prices. Remember the time and place. We will not promise to duplicate our Slaughter prices after February 1st. Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and hoping to be able to benefit you in the future, and wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, we are Your Obedient Servants,

ALLEN & FRAZER, Craig, Mo.

TRANS STRICTLY CASH

WE ARE OFFERING

A FULL LINE OF Clothing, Overcoats, AND Ladies' Dress Goods AT COST!

All other Goods will be sold at the Lowest Living Prices. We carry a General Stock of Merchandise, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Etc., Etc. Highest Market Price paid for Produce of all kinds. Call and see us.

OREN & SAEGER, NEW POINT, MO.

Boys in Blue, Beware!

The old soldier boys should remember and keep posted in the fact that a number of pension attorneys have devised a new scheme by which to collect advance fees and material and other small expenses. Recently the second comptroller made a decision that \$100 bounty was due a very small class who enlisted previous to July 22, 1861. Soon after letters of inquiry, in closing circulars of a number of Washington attorneys, began to pour in from all sections on the second auditor's office asking whether the circulars were true. In nearly all cases they were false, and were framed so as to induce applications from all soldiers who enlisted during the first three years of the war. The following is a specimen:

Dear Sir, By a recent decision of the second comptroller you are entitled to \$100 bounty, provided you have not received it, and enlisted prior to December 24, 1863. Claims arising under this decision will be adjudicated in the order in which they are presented, hence an early reply to this letter will be to your best interests. Please send me the names and postoffice addresses of all officers or their heirs that you can.

All who receive such circulars will save themselves from being swindled if they will note that not a solitary case falls under the decision to which reference is made in these circulars where the enlistment took place after July 22, 1861.

On the Defensive. The emphasis with which the Democracy in Congress and the country are speaking their mind on the policy of the Treasury Department has put Secretary Manning on the defensive, a position neither he nor the President expected to occupy, and which they do not fill with any marked credit, either to themselves or to their party. It seems that both Mr. Manning and Mr. Cleveland anticipated little trouble in the case of the silver question, apparently imagining that the success of the party was due to the personal influence and popularity of Mr. Cleveland; and this being the case, he had only to speak his mind and the Democracy would hear and obey.

But in this, as in many other instances, personal influence counts for very little, and the party, instead of following, shows a stubborn determination to lead. Were this all, the situation would be bad enough; but worse remains behind, for, instead of accepting the official opinion, the party has turned round, and through its representatives, politicians, intimates that the Secretary of the Treasury is little better than a thief, and the President is somewhat worse than a law-breaker; that the former is the agent of the national banks, whose sole employment is to rob the poor to enrich the rich; and the latter a willing tool of the moneyed classes of the East, who, it is well known, are never contented or happy save when snatching the bread from the hungry children of Western and Southern agriculturists.

The President and Secretary are thus compelled, not only to defend their policy on silver, but to do so under the grave disadvantage of having general suspicion directed upon themselves, a fact that while unfortunate for them personally, is doubly so for the policy they would have the party adopt, for an evil name is easily fastened upon men in political life, and when once fast, people from eving all their subsequent actions with a certain measure of distrust. This is exactly the position in which the President and Secretary of the Treasury now occupy in relation to their own party, and the fact that the whole fault lies with the party in no wise changes the situation or betters the future prospects of the Treasury plan of treating the silver question.

How the Administration can get out of the difficulty with any credit to itself is not easy to conjecture. If it undertakes to force an issue and to compel the party to come over to its views of the case, its defeat is certain, for the anti silver Democrats are in the minority; nor, indeed, is it all assured that, were a coalition effected between anti silver Republicans and Democrats, the union would be strong enough to help out the Administration. The alternative is a rapid and unceremonious retreat from an untenable position. This, while mortifying to Presidential pride and humbling to the aspirations Mr. Cleveland possesses, will really be the most comfortable solution for all concerned, since it will bring about what has not yet been effected—an apparent harmony between the Cabinet and the Democracy as represented in Congress.—Globe Democrat.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John H. Soland and Lucy A. Soland, his wife, of Holt County, Missouri, do hereby certify that they have sold and conveyed to the said John H. Soland and Lucy A. Soland, his wife, the following described premises, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section seven (7) in township thirty-four (34) north and range twenty-two (22) west, in Holt County, Missouri, containing one-half acre of land, more or less, and the same is hereinafter described: To-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section seven (7) in township thirty-four (34) north and range twenty-two (22) west, in Holt County, Missouri, containing one-half acre of land, more or less, and the same is hereinafter described: To-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section seven (7) in township thirty-four (34) north and range twenty-two (22) west, in Holt County, Missouri, containing one-half acre of land, more or less, and the same is hereinafter described: To-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the northwest corner of the 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